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THE JOURNAL.

SALISBURY, THURSDAY, DEC. 20.

PROCLAMATION

BY ANDREW JACKSON,
President of the United States.

WHEREAS a Convention assembled
the State of South Carolina have pas-
Ordinance, by which they de-

That the several acts and parts
of the Congress of the U. States,
porting to be laws for the imposing
duties and imports on the importation
foreign commodities, and now hav-
actual operation and effect within

the States, and more especial-
ly, for the same purposes,
the 29th of May, 1828, and
of July, 1832, "are unau-

thorized by the Constitution of the U-
nited States, and violate the true mean-
ing thereof, and are null and

void, nor binding on the
States or its officers: and

inasmuch as it is further de-
clared, that any one State
may not only declare an act of Con-
gress void, but prohibit its execution:

that they may do this consistently with
the Constitution—that the true con-
struction of that instrument permits a

State to retain its place in the Union,
and yet be bound by no other of its
laws than those it may choose to con-

sider as unconstitutional. It is true,
they add, that, to justify this abroga-
tion of a law, it must be palpably con-

trary to the Constitution; but it is evi-
dent, that to give the right of resisting
laws of that description, coupled with

the uncontrolled right to decide what
laws deserve that character, is to give
the power of resisting all laws. For,

as by the theory there is no appeal,
the reasons a leged by the State, good
or bad, must prevail. If it should be

said that public opinion is a sufficient
check against the abuse of this power,
it may be asked why it is not deemed a

sufficient guard against the passage of
an unconstitutional act by Congress.
There is, however, a restraint in this

last case, which makes the assumed
power of a State more indefensible,
and which does not exist in the other.

There are two appeals from an uncon-
stitutional act passed by Congress—one
to the Judiciary, the other to the peo-

ple and the States. There is no ap-
peal from the State decision in theory;
and the practical illustration shows that

the courts are closed against an applica-
tion to review it, both judges and
jurors being sworn to decide in its fa-

vor. But reasoning on this subject is
superfluous when our social compact in
express terms declares, that the laws of

the United States, its constitution, and
treaties made under it, are the supreme
law of the land; and, for greater cau-

tion, adds, "that the judges in every
State shall be bound thereby, any thing
in the Constitution or laws of any State

to the contrary notwithstanding." And
it may be asserted without fear of re-
futation, that no Federal Government

could exist without a similar pro-
vision. Look for a moment to the
consequence. If South Carolina con-

siders the revenue laws unconstitutional,
and has a right to prevent their execu-
tion in the port of Charleston, there

would be a clear constitutional objec-
tion to their collection in every other
port, and no revenue could be collect-

ed anywhere; for all imports must be
equal. It is no answer to repeat that
an unconstitutional law is no law, so

long as the question of its legality is to
be decided by the State itself; for ev-
ery law operating injuriously upon any

local interest will be perhaps thought,
and certainly represented, as uncon-
stitutional, and, as has been shown, there

is no appeal.

If this doctrine had been established
at an earlier day, the Union would have
been dissolved in its infancy. The ex-

cess law in Pennsylvania, the embargo
and non-intercourse law in the Eastern
States, the carriage tax in Virginia,

were all more unequal in their opera-

tion than any of the laws now com-

plicable to the measures adopted by the
Convention of South Carolina, and to
the reasons they have put forth to sus-
tain them, declaring the course which
duty will require me to pursue, and,
appealing to the understanding and
patriotism of the people, warn them of
the consequences that must inevitably
result from an observance of the dic-
tates of the Convention.

Strict duty would require of me noth-
ing more than the exercise of those
powers with which I am now, or may
hereafter be, invested, for preserving
the peace of the Union, and for the
execution of the laws. But the impos-
sible aspect which opposition has assum-
ed in this case, by clothing itself with
State authority, and the deep interest
which the people of the United States
must all feel in preventing a resort to
stronger measures, while there is a
hope that any thing will be yielded to
reasoning and remonstrance, perhaps
demand, and will certainly justify, a
full exposition to South Carolina and
the nation of the views I entertain of
this important question, as well as a
distinct enunciation of the course which
my sense of duty will require me to
pursue.

The Ordinance is founded, not on the
indefeasible right of resisting acts which
are plainly unconstitutional, and too
oppressive to be endured, but on the
strange position that any one State
may not only declare an act of Con-
gress void, but prohibit its execution:
that they may do this consistently with
the Constitution—that the true con-
struction of that instrument permits a
State to retain its place in the Union,
and yet be bound by no other of its
laws than those it may choose to con-
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trary to the Constitution; but it is evi-
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the uncontrolled right to decide what
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and which does not exist in the other.
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express terms declares, that the laws of
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long as the question of its legality is to
be decided by the State itself; for ev-
ery law operating injuriously upon any
local interest will be perhaps thought,
and certainly represented, as uncon-
stitutional, and, as has been shown, there

plained of; but, fortunately, none of
those States discovered that they had
the right now claimed by South Caro-
lina. The war into which we were
forced, to support the dignity of the
nation and the rights of our citizens,
might have ended in defeat and dis-
grace, instead of victory and honor, if
the States, who supposed it a ruinous
and unconstitutional measure, had
thought they possessed the right of nul-
lifying the act by which it was declar-
ed, and denying supplies for its prose-
cution. Hardly and unequally as those
measures bore upon several members
of the Union, to the Legislatures of
none did this efficient and peaceable
remedy, as it is called, suggest itself.
The discovery of this important fea-
ture in our constitution was reserved to
the present day. To the statesmen of
South Carolina belong the invention,
and upon the citizens of that State will
unfortunately fall the evils of reducing
it to practice.

If the doctrine of a State veto upon
the laws of the Union carries with it in-
ternal evidence of its impracticable ab-
surdity, our constitutional history will
also afford abundant proof that it would
have been repudiated with indigna-
tion, had it been proposed to form a
feature in our Government.

In our colonial state, although depend-
ant on another power, we very early
considered ourselves as connected by
common interest with each other.
Leagues were formed for common de-
fence, and before the declaration of In-
dependence, we were known in our ag-
gregate character as THE UNITED COL-
ONIES OF AMERICA. That decisive and
important step was taken jointly. We
declared ourselves a nation by a joint,
not by several acts; and when the
terms of our confederation were reduc-
ed to form, it was in that of a solemn
league of several States, by which they
agreed that they would, collectively,
form one nation for the purpose of con-
ducting some certain domestic concerns,
and all foreign relations. In the in-
strument forming that Union, is found
an article which declares that "every
State shall abide by the determinations
of Congress on all questions which by
that confederation should be submitted
to them."

Under the confederation, then, no
State could legally annul a decision of
the Congress, or refuse to submit to its
execution; but no provision was made
to enforce these decisions. Congress made
requisitions, but they were not complied
with. The Government could not op-
erate on individuals. They had no judi-
ciary, no means of collecting revenue.

But the defects of the confederation
need not be detailed. Under its opera-
tion, we could scarcely be called a na-
tion. We had neither prosperity at
home nor consideration abroad. This
state of things could not be endured, and
our present happy constitution was form-
ed; but formed in vain, if this fatal doc-
trine prevail. It was formed for im-
portant objects that are announced in the
preamble made in the name and by the
authority of the people of the United
States, whose delegates framed, and
whose conventions approved it. The
most important among those objects,
that which is placed first in rank, on
which all the others rest, is, "to form a
more perfect Union." Now, is it possible
that, even if there were no express
provision giving supremacy to the constitu-
tion and laws of the United States over
those of the States, it can be conceived,
that an instrument made for the purpose
of "forming a more perfect Union" than
that of the confederation, could be so
constructed by the assembled wisdom
of our country as to substitute for that
confederation a form of government, de-
pendent for its existence on the local in-
terest, the party spirit of a State, or of
a prevailing faction in a State? Every
man of plain, un-sophisticated under-
standing, who hears the question, will give
such an answer as will preserve the Uni-
on. Metaphysical subtlety, in pursu-
ing an impracticable theory, could alone
have devised one that is calculated to
destroy it.

Consider, then, the power to annul a
law of the United States, assumed by one
State, incompatible with the existence of the
Union, contradicted expressly by the letter of
the constitution, unauthorized by its spirit,
inconsistent with every principle on which it
was formed, and destructive of the great ob-
ject for which it was formed.

After this general view of the leading
principles, we must examine the particu-
lar application of it which is made in the
Ordinance.

The preamble sets its justification
on the grounds of its assumed as a fact,

that the obnoxious laws, although they
purport to be laws for raising revenue,
were in reality intended for the protec-
tion of manufactures, which purpose it
asserts to be unconstitutional;—that the
operation of these laws is unequal;—that
the amount raised by them is greater
than is required by the wants of the Gov-
ernment;—and, finally, that the pro-
ceeds are to be applied to objects unau-
thorized by the Constitution. These
are the only causes alleged to justify an
open opposition to the laws of the coun-
try, and a threat of seceding from the
Union, if any attempt should be made to
enforce them. The first virtually ad-
knowledge that the law in question was
passed under a power expressly given by
the Constitution, to lay and collect im-
posts; but its constitutionality is drawn
in question from the motives of those
who passed it. However apparent this
purpose may be in the present case, noth-
ing can be more dangerous than to ad-
mit the position that an unconstitutional
purpose, entertained by the members
who assent to a law enacted under a con-
stitutional power, shall make that law
void; for how is that purpose to be as-
certained? Who is to make the asser-
tion? How often may bad purposes be
falsely imputed? In how many cases are
they concealed by false professions? In
how many is no declaration of motive
made? Admit this doctrine, and you
give to the States an uncontrolled right
to decide, and every law may be annulled
under this pretext. If, therefore, the
absurd and dangerous doctrine should
be admitted, that a State may annul an
unconstitutional law, or one that it
deems such, it will not apply to the pre-
sent case.

The next objection is, that the laws in
question operate unequally. This objec-
tion may be made with truth to every law
that has been or can be passed. The
wisdom of man never yet contrived a
system of taxation that would operate
with perfect equality. If the unequal
operation of a law makes it unconstitutional,
and if all laws of that description
may be abrogated by any State for that
reason, the Union of the States, the effort
for its preservation. We have hitherto
relied on it as the perpetual bond of our
Union. We have received it as work of
the assembled wisdom of the nation. We
have trusted to it as the sheet anchor of
our safety, in the stormy times of con-
flict with a foreign or domestic foe. We
have looked to it with sacred awe as the
palladium of our liberties, and, with all
the solemnities of religion, have pledged
to each other our lives and fortunes here,
& our hope of happiness hereafter, in its
defence and support. Were we mis-
taken, my countrymen, in attaching this
importance to the Constitution of our
country? Was our devotion paid to the
wretched, inefficient, clumsy contrivance,
which this new doctrine would make it?
Did we pledge ourselves to the support
of an airy nothing—a bubble that must
be blown away by the first breath of dis-
affection? Was this self-deceiving vi-
sionary theory, the work of the profound
statesmen, the exalted patriots, to whom
the task of constitutional reform was en-
trusted? Did the same of Washington
sanction, did the States deliberately ratify,
such an anomaly in the history of
fundamental legislation? No. We were
not mistaken! The letter of this great
instrument is free from this radical fault;
its language directly contradicts the im-
putation; its spirit—its evident intent
contradicts it. No, we did not err! Our
Constitution does not contain the absurd-
ity of giving power to make laws, and
another power to resist them. The sages,
whose memory will always be rever-
enced, have given us a practical, and, as
they hoped, a permanent constitutional
compact. The Father of his country
did not affix his revered name to so pal-
pable an absurdity. Nor did the States,
when they severally ratified it, do so un-
der the impression that a veto on the laws
of the United States was reserved to
them, or that they could exercise it by
implication. Search the debates in all
their Conventions—examine the speech-
es of the most zealous opposers of Fed-
eral authority—look at the amendments
that were proposed. They are all silent—
not a syllable uttered, not a vote given,
not a motion made, to correct the ex-
plicit supremacy given to the laws of the
Union over those of the States—or to
show that implication, as is now conten-
ded, could defeat it. No, we have not
erred! The Constitution is still the ob-
ject of our reverence, the bond of our
Union, our defence in danger, the source
of our prosperity in peace. It shall de-
scend, as we have received it, uncor-
rupted by sophistical construction, to our
posterity; and the sacrifices of local in-
terest of State prejudices, of personal an-
imosities, that were made to bring it
into existence, will again be patriotically
offered for its support.

The two remaining objections made
by the Ordinance to these laws are, that
the sums intended to be raised by them
are greater than are required, and that
the proceeds will be unconstitutionally
employed. The Constitution has given
expressly to Congress the right of rais-
ing revenue, and of determining the
sum the public exigencies will require.
The States have no control over the ex-
ercise of this right, others than that
which results from the power of chang-
ing the Representatives who abuse it,
and thus procure redress. Congress
may undoubtedly abuse this discretion-
ary power, but the same may be said of
others with which they are vested. Yet
the discretion must exist somewhere.
The Constitution has given it to the Re-
presentatives of all the People, check-
ed by the Representatives of the States,
by the Executive power. The South
Carolina construction gives it to the Le-
gislator of the Convention of a single
State, where neither the people of the
different States, nor the States, in their
separate capacity, nor the Chief
Magistrate elected by the people have
any representation. Which is the most
discreet disposition of the power? I
do not ask you fellow-citizens, which
is the constitutional disposition—that
instrument speaks a language not to be
misunderstood. But if you were as-
sembled in general convention, which
would you think the safest depository
of this discretionary power in the last
resort? Would you add a clause given
it to each of the States, or would you
sanction the wise provisions already
made by your Constitution? If this
should be the result of your deliberations
when providing for the future, are you
—can you—be ready to risk all that we
hold dear, to establish, for a temporary
and a local purpose, that which you
must acknowledge to be destructive, and
even absurd, as a general provision? Carry out the consequences of this right

must perceive that the crisis your con-
duct presents at this day would recur
whenever any law of the United States
displeased any of the States, and that
we should soon cease to be a nation.

The Ordinance, with the same
knowledge of the future that charac-
terizes a former objection, tells you that
the proceeds of the tax will be uncon-
stitutionally applied. If this could be
ascertained with certainty, the objection
would with more propriety, be reserved
for the law so applying the proceeds,
but surely cannot be urged against the
laws levying the duty.

These are the allegations contained in
the Ordinance. Examine them seri-
ously, my fellow-citizens—judge for
yourselves. I appeal to you to deter-
mine whether they are so clear, so con-
vincing, as to leave no doubt of the cor-
rectness; and even if you should come
to this conclusion, how far they justify
the reckless, destructive course, which
you are directed to pursue. Re-view
the objections, and the conclusions
drawn from them, once more. What
are they? Every law, then, for
raising revenue, according to the
South Carolina Ordinance, may be
fully annulled, unless it be so
framed. Congress have a right to
pass laws for raising revenue, and each
State has a right to oppose their exe-
cution—two rights directly opposed to
each other; and yet is this absurdity
supposed to be contained in an in-
strument drawn for the express purpose
of avoiding collisions between the States
and the General Government, by an as-
sembly of the most enlightened states-
men and patriots ever embodied for a
similar purpose.

In vain have these sages declared that
Congress shall have power to lay and
collect taxes, duties, imposts, and ex-
cises—in vain have they provided that
they shall have power to pass laws which
shall be necessary and proper to carry
those powers into execution; that those
laws and that Constitution shall be the
"supreme law of the land; and that the
judges in every State shall be bound
thereby any thing in the Constitution
or laws of any State to the contrary not-
withstanding." In vain have the peo-
ple of the several States solemnly sanc-
tioned these provisions, made them
their paramount law, and individually
sworn to support them whenever they
were called on to execute any office.
In vain provisions! Ineffectual restriction!
If a bare majority of the voters in any
one State may, on a real or supposed

derstood, and you were automatically lost, that no further alleviation of your burthens was to be expected, and the very time when the condition of the country imperiously demanded such a modification of the duties as should reduce them to a just and equitable scale. As if apprehensive of the effect of the change in allaying your discontents, you were precipitated into the fearful state in which you now find yourselves.

I have urged you to look back to the means that were used to hurry you to the position you have now assumed, and forward to the consequences it will produce. Something more is required. Contemplate the condition of the country of which you still form a part! Consider its government in one bond of common interest, embracing protection so many difficulties giving to all their inhabitants the title of AMERICAN CITIZENS, promoting their commerce, securing their culture and their arts, facilitating their intercommunication, defending their frontiers, and making their name resound in the remotest parts of the earth. Consider the extent of its territory, its increasing and happy population, its advance in arts, which render life pleasant, and the sciences which elevate the mind. See education spreading the light of religion, humanity and general benevolence into every cottage in this wide land of our Territories and States! But it is as the asylum where the wretched and oppressed find a refuge and support. Look on this picture of happy peace, honor, and say—WE, TOO, ARE OF AMERICA: Carolina is one of our proud States; her arms have shed her best blood has crimsoned the banner of Union! And then add—our country our horror and remorse. Our Union will dissolve—our peace and prosperity we will lose—this free intercourse we will lose—these fertile fields we will lose—this blood—the protection of the flag we renounce—the rights of Americans we discard. We are mistaken men! for what do we lose away these inestimable rights? What would you exchange for the advantages and honors of the dream of a separation—a dream interrupted by conflicts with your neighbors, dependence on a foreign power, leaders could succeed in separation, what would be the result? Are you united at home—free from the apprehension of war with all its fearful consequences—your neighboring republics suffering some of the evils attending with some of the losses that excite your envy? But of a high duty oblige me to announce to you that you have executed.

The laws of the United States executed. I have no discretion on the subject—my duty is pronounced in the Constitution. Those who told you that you could prevent their execution of the laws—you—they could not have been themselves. They know that opposition could alone prevent execution of the laws, and that such opposition must be repressed by names: disunion, by the name of TREASON. Are you ready to assume their guilt? If you are, then the instigators of acts of blood and sequences—on their heads be the guilt, but on your may be the guilt—on your unhappy country may fall all the evils of confusion and upon the government of your country. I cannot accede to such a project. The disunion of which you would be the victims—its first victims cannot, if he would, avoid the performance of his duty—the consequences are fearful for you, distress to the millions of good citizens here, and to the friends of government throughout the world. Your enemies have been told that a vexation they could not bear—a standing relation to their slavery, doc rines, and they point to your discord with your neighbor as a point they will never be disappointed. It is a time to show that the defendants in the Pinckney Sumter the Riggs, and of the thousand other names which adorn the pages of our revolutionary history, not abate that they support so many their blood, and blood shed. Adjure you to honor your memory—as you have caused their memory, which is the cause of your country, as a prize to the citizens, and to the friends of its Constitution, and your own fair fame, to retract your Southern from the edict of its Constitution the disorganization to re-assemble and its members decided expressions of your will to remain in the path which you will lead you to safety, prosperity, and honor. Other evils are light, because that with it an accumulation of all evils that you will never take the banner of the star-spangled banner of your country shall float over you—that you will not be stigmatized when death and dishonored and scorned while you live as the authors of the first attack on the Constitution of your country.

try!—its destroyers you cannot be. You may disturb its peace—you may interrupt the course of its prosperity—you may cloud its reputation for stability—but its tranquility will be restored, its prosperity will return, and the stain upon its national character will be transferred, and remain an eternal blot on the memory of those who caused the disorder.

Fellow citizens of the United States! The threat of unhallowed disunion—the names of those, once respected, by whom it is uttered—the array of military force to support it—denote the approach of a crisis in our affairs on which the continuance of our unexampled prosperity, our political existence, and perhaps that of all free governments may depend. The conjunction demanded a free, a full, and explicit enunciation, not only of my intentions but of my principles of action; and as the claim was asserted of a right by a State to annul the laws of the Union and even to secede from it at pleasure, a frank exposition of my opinions in relation to the origin and form of our government, and the construction I give to the instrument by which it was created, seemed to be proper. Having the fullest confidence in the justice of the legal constitutional opinion of my duties which has been expressed, I rely with equal confidence on your undivided support in my determination to execute the duty—to preserve the Union by all constitutional means—to arrest, if possible, a moderate but firm measures, the necessity of a recourse to force; and, if it be the will of Heaven that the recurrence of the primeval curse on man for the shedding of a brother's blood should fall upon our land, that it be not called down by any offensive act on the part of the United States.

Fellow citizens! The momentous case before you. On your undivided support of your government depends the destiny of the great question it involves. Your sacred Union will be preserved, and the blessing it secures to us and people shall be perpetuated. No doubt that the unanimity with which that decision will be expressed, will inspire new confidence in our institutions, and that the wisdom, and the courage which it will bring to their defence, will arm them unimpaired and invigorated for the children.

The Great Ruler of Nations grants equal blessings with which he blesses ours, may not, by the mad ambition, or personal ambition, be lost, and may his wisdom be seen in those who have professed to see the folly, before the very of civil strife; and a burning veneration for that which, if we may dare to penetrate his signs, he has chosen as the means of attaining the high destiny which we may reasonably aspire to.

Whereof, I have caused the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand, in the City of Washington this 10th day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and Independence of the United States the hundredth.

ANDREW JACKSON

President of the United States.

The Journal.

SALISBURY.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1832.

Proclamation of the President may be preceding columns. This document needs no comment. The man who cannot derive pleasure and profit from the pursuit of his heart, the true interests of this country in his heart. We really hope that the American people will sustain the President in this act of official duty. In a case of this kind all the old party animosities should be disregarded.

When in a newspaper controversy, argument utterly fails to support the question uttered, and recourse is had to epithets and bullying threats, it is high time that a controversy be at once put to an end. However proper it would be, on occasion, to expose the individual who is the ostensible proponent of the Carolina, who has the full right of claiming a credit which the authorship of an article in that paper entitles him, we through mercy, not fear, withhold facts which, calculated, if not forsooth he is destitute of all moral feeling, to cover his face with shame and confusion. We will not bandy epithets with him. "Tory" and "no gentleman" are terms of reproach to which we have no right nor claim; and therefore, we bid defiance to their effect: let them, then, as they already have, and further will, fall upon the heads of their "rightful owners."

Congress.—Mr. Clay's Late Bill which passed the Senate last session and re-

without being acted upon, has been introduced anew by him in the Senate.

The following are the closing remarks of the Camden Journal on Gov. Hamilton's valdictory. Public as well as private information assures us, that a great re-action is taking place in South Carolina. The people will now do justice to themselves, and consign to merited infamy, those who have invigorated them on the very brink of treason. Gov. Hamilton is lamentably mistaken in his estimate of South Carolina feeling, and he may as well be told in plain and direct terms. There is not a majority of the people of this State actuated at this time by any such feelings as he professes to have found among them in his military journeyings. There never was: the Governor has been deceived—as the people themselves were deceived.—A majority of the voters have thrown their suffrages for the party now in power we admit, but three fourths of that majority did so under the deception passed upon them that Nullification was peaceful; a mere matter for the Courts and Juries. They see now, what it is, and they abhor it as heartily as we do. The case is too palpable for denial. The fact is so. There is a mighty change of public opinion. An overwhelming re-action has taken place. We have the most satisfactory evidence of it from every part of the State. We speak not of our own district, where there can be no question of it, but we speak of the whole State.

The Hon. Robert Y. Hayne has been elected Governor, and Charles C. Pinckney, Esq. Lieutenant Governor, of S. Carolina.

John C. Calhoun is elected to the Senate of the United States from South Carolina, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Hayne.

The following is an abstract from an article headed Mr. Calhoun and the Protective System.—Mr. Calhoun and Truth—No. 6, under the signature of Plain Truths, published in the Richmond Enquirer; we regret very much that it is out of our power to lay before our readers these series of Documentary Evidence, as they are very interesting, and substantiate fully the charge of inconsistency against Mr. Calhoun.

DUTY ON WOOLLEN GOODS.

Thursday, April 4th, 1816.

"The fourth clause of the 1st section of the bill was read as follows: Fourth—A duty of 25 per centum ad valorem on woollen manufactures or of which wool is the material of chief value, excepting blankets woollen rugs, and worsted or stuff goods, shall be levied, collected and paid, until the 30th day of June 1816 and after that day, 20 per centum on the said articles; and on cotton manufactures of all descriptions, or of which cotton is the material of chief value, as follows: viz: for three years next ensuing the 30th day of June next, a duty of 25 per centum ad valorem, and after the expiration of three years last aforesaid, a duty of 20 per centum ad valorem, Provided &c.

A motion was made by Mr. Wilde further to amend the said fourth clause, by striking out three from the words in italics.

And the question being taken, it was decided in the negative, yeas 51, nays 76.

Among the yeas, Mr. Lowndes (neither Ward nor Webster vote) among the nays, Messrs. Calhoun, Ingham, &c.

Saturday, April 16, 1816.

"A motion was made by Mr. Huger, further to amend the said bill by inserting at the end of the 24th line of the first section of the printed bill the following provision.

"Provided, that woollen cloths or cloths of which wool is the material of chief value, the original cost of which at the place whence exported, shall not exceed three shillings sterling per square yard, shall be charged with no higher duty than twelve and a half per centum ad valorem; but such cloths, to be entitled to the advantage of this provision shall be imported in separate and distinct packages which shall contain no cloth, the prime cost of which at the place whence exported, shall exceed the shilling sterling per square yard.

"And the question being taken on agreeing to the said proviso, it was determined in the negative, Yeas 51, nays 85."

In this instance, it is due to truth not to omit to state that Mr. Lowndes voted in the nays as well as Messrs. Calhoun, Ingham, &c.

It may not be amiss to pause here for a moment, and bestow a glance upon the Tariff of 1832; (that first step in the immensely difficult task of withdrawing from the system which Mr. Calhoun's

upon us) for supporting which, in preference to the pre-existing Tariff, Messrs. Drayton, Blair, Waynes, Forsythe and others, have been denounced by Mr. Calhoun's instruments both conscious and unconscious, as traitors to southern interest. The provision which it contains respecting to articles corresponding to those on which Mr. Huger here vainly attempted, in behalf of the poor and of southern interests, to have the duty fixed at TWELVE AND A HALF PER CENT; instead of Mr. Calhoun's three year twenty five per cent, and permanent twenty per cent, is as follows:

"On all milled and fulled cloth, known by the name of plains kerseys, or kential cottons, of which wool shall be the material, the value whereof shall not exceed thirty-five cents a square yard, (bear in mind how goods have fallen in price,) five per cent ad valorem.

Mr. Huger having proved unsuccessful in this effort, made another, in which he was seconded by the vote of Mr. Lowndes, but overpowered by the ultra-System Phalanx, offered by Messrs. Calhoun, Ingham, &c.

A motion was then made by Mr. Huger, to strike out the word five contained in the 29th line of the first section, so as to reduce the duty on woollen manufactures from twenty five per centum ad valorem, to twenty per cent, ad valorem. And the question being taken thereon, was determined in the negative, Yeas 52, Nays 81.

And thus endeth the chapter on wool lens.

DUTY ON IRON.

Wednesday, April 3d, 1816.

"The question was then taken on the amendment proposed by the committee of the whole, reducing iron manufactured by rolling from 75 cents per hundred weight (as originally proposed in the bill) to 45 cents: And passed in the affirmative, yeas 26—nays 51."

Among the yeas, Mr. Lowndes and Messrs. Ward and Webster: among the nays, Messrs. Calhoun, Ingham, &c. It will not escape notice, that the bill reported by Mr. Lowndes, as chairman of the committee of Ways and Means, (on which Mr. Ingham, also was,) is proved his votes to have gone beyond his views; whereas it fell short of those of Mr. Calhoun, the latter indeed, had no limit but that of the system, on the broadest possible scale.

The motion of Mr. Huger, above noticed, has suggested the idea of presenting to my fellow-citizens a tabular view of four tariffs, that every man may judge for himself of their comparative merits, to wit: 1st: The Tariff of permanent duties, of which the Tariff of 1816 took the place; 2d: The Tariff of 1816, which was the first measure of the great INDUSTRY REGULATING SYSTEM; 3d: The Tariff of duties, (the results of succeeding measures of the same system,) of which the Tariff of 1832 takes the place; and 4th: The Tariff of 1832, the first measure of what may be termed the Return system; the first step in the immensely difficult task of undoing the work of Mr. Calhoun, and of extricating ourselves from the entanglements in which he has involved us. Among those immense structures, the pictures and descriptions of which are used, to instil a fondness for reading into young minds, there is one—the London Monument, I believe—which from the nature of its construction, or of the materials which human ignorance has brought into a dangerous combination, is said to be shaken by even the faintest sound, and threaten every thing around it with destruction; and which, yet they are afraid to touch, lest this should but hasten the calamity. The recollection of this edifice is forcibly awakened by the contemplation of the work of Mr. Calhoun's hands which now threatens to involve us all in one common ruin. Let us, however, be of good heart. The labor which he has imposed upon us, is successfully begun,—much has already been done. Fortitude, and perseverance,—cool heads and firm hearts tempered by that honest regard for the interests of others which we should claim of them, were we in their place and they in ours—will yet conduct us to its accomplishment. But as we would escape destruction, fellow-citizens! let us above all things, beware of blind confidence in "PATRIOTS."

Mr. Huger is now one of the most decided "Union men" in South Carolina; while the "patriot," John C. Calhoun, has become a nullifier, and is busily engaged in plotting the destruction of our glorious Union, to avenge himself for the success of his own system! He was then buying golden opinions of the manufacturing states; but they have been so grateful as not to appreciate his pre-eminence claims to the Presidency, and his patriotism expires in the flame of his revenge. He will now destroy that union over which he cannot preside, and erect a southern Republic or a petty monarchy in which his unchastened ambition may be gratified.

Legislature.—On Friday last, the bill to vest the right of electing the Clerks of the County and superior Courts in the people, which had previously passed the House of Commons by a vote of 93 to 30, passed its final reading in the Senate—yeas 43, nays 17—and is, consequently, a law.

On the same day, in the House of Commons, the bill to erect out of a portion of the property of Burke and Bur-

combe a separate and distinct county by the name of Yancey, was taken up; and its passage was forcibly urged, in a speech of some length, by Mr. Burgin; but it was, on motion of Mr. Outlaw, ordered to lie on the table.

On Saturday, the bill to exempt from execution a portion of the land of the citizens of this State, was rejected in the House of Commons, on its second reading, by a vote of 70 to 51.

In the Senate, on Monday, the bill to repeal the act of 1830, compelling Quakers, Moravians, Dunkards and Menonists to perform militia duty, or pay a tax for being exempted therefrom, passed its final reading in that House by a vote of 34 to 27, and was sent to the House of Commons for concurrence.

In the House of Commons, on Tuesday, the bill to repeal the act of 1830, prohibiting the circulation in this State, after the time therein mentioned, of bank notes of other States under five dollars, was indefinitely postponed on its second reading—yeas 70, nays 54.

From the Camden Journal.

CHANGES OF OPINION.

The noble feeling now manifesting itself in South Carolina is worthy of all praise. The patriotic stand taken by that portion of our citizens who have heretofore voted with the nullifiers under the mistaken notion that their remedy was an honorable and pacific one, will endure them to their country, and hand their names down to posterity with immortal honor. So far from acting dishonorably towards the party with which they have hitherto moved—so far from deserving distrust or censure from their brethren of the old Union Party, they will have not only acquired the highest credit of honor from their country, but they will entitle themselves to the warmest fellowship and fraternity from us. We glory in such brethren. They will deserve every thing from us, and from their fellow citizens throughout the Union. They will have been more instrumental than all others in the salvation of their beloved State! We are willing to accord to them more praise—more honor, and a higher degree of merit than we deserve ourselves. They have stepped forward for their country at the very moment of her highest need. Honor and glory be their reward!—We hail them as the noblest conservators of liberty—as the most deserving in the gallant band of patriots, now doing battle for freedom, and fighting manfully for the sanctity of the Constitution. It is gratifying fact that the PEOPLE of this and the sister districts of the State—the stimulus of our community—the substantial portion of our population, are aroused to a sense of our real situation.—Our true position is appreciated, and the yeomanry of South Carolina are rising into a sentiment suited to the emergency. We say to them again; and we say to them in the name of the Union party, whose sentiments we know we speak—All hail! Yours is a praise that every friend of freedom will rejoice to bestow—yours is a glory that posterity will ratify.

CONVENTION OF THE FRIENDS OF UNION AND GOVERNMENT.

This body consists of about two hundred members, and embraces, more of the worth, talent, patriotism, and (if we may for this once use a desecrated term) of the chivalry of South Carolina than has ever been embodied since the revolution. South Carolina in her real character, is there! We are told by one who has mingled in this noble band of patriots, and witnessed all their deliberations, that there is no fear for the course they will take. It will be the course of honor, of firmness and love of country. No rash steps will be taken, but the steps that are taken, will never be retraced. It is a foul calumny that there is a particle of division. There is not merely almost—there is entire unanimity, and the address which they will publish, will be voted for with enthusiasm by every member present. Huger and Richardson, Johnson, O'Neal, Manning, Middleton, Pettigru and their co-conspirators, from Charleston to the Mountains are moving forward with one soul and one determination.

Camden Journal

Geographical Distribution of Votes on the Tariff of 1832.—It has been the fashion in the South, time out of mind, to locate the paternity of the Tariff laws on the New England States, and to charge them with all the evils which have grown out of that policy. It is in vain that, by a reference to the yeas and nays in both branches of Congress, we have frequently shown, that, in the outset, the manufacturing policy was vigorously and almost unanimously opposed by the New England delegation in Congress—that it was warmly supported by the Middle and Western States—and that it received the cordial and energetic aid of many Southern Statesmen, and especially of John C. Calhoun, the very man, who now, in order to get rid of his own bantling, is (even worse than his predecessor, in

the Vice Presidency, Aaron Burr,) resorting to measures, which must if persisted in, destroy the holy Union formed by the pure hearts of the soldiers and statesmen of the Revolutionary era. He denounces, as a system of "robbery and plunder," the very policy which, but for him, had never been adopted in this country. He complains of the unequal operation of the Tariff laws, who was himself their chief and ablest advocate; until, disappointed in his unchastened love of office, like the infuriated viper, gratifies his revenge, even at the sacrifice of his country and himself, that he may appease his thwarted ambition. Such demonic madness fired the breast of Satan, when he waged war against Omnipotent, and sought to mar the beauty and harmony of Heaven, because it bowed not to him as its sovereign.

But to our subject, which is to show that the New England States, in their vote on the Tariff of 1832, manifested as much disposition to modify the system of protective duties, as did the Southern States. The following table furnishes, at a glance, a view of the geographical strength of parties in that vote:

	Ayes.	Noes.	Absent.
Eastern States,	17	17	5
Middle States,	52	18	6
Southern States,	27	27	3
Western States,	36	3	1
	132	65	15

DOCT. ISAAC BURNS, HAS just received, and now offers for sale, at his Apothecary and Drug Store, Carpenter's Extract Sarsaparilla, Do. Syrup Liverwort, Swain's Panacea, Lamp Oil, and a general assortment of

MEDICINES, Paints and Dye Stuffs.

Doct. Burns also respectfully informs all those indebted to Austin & Burns, that he, as well as Doct. Austin, would be glad to have them call and make immediate payments. Salisbury, Dec. 22, 1832. 2w

ADVERTISEMENT. A SMALL quantity of writing and wrapping paper is deposited at Thomas M. Young's Store, Statesville—for sale at manufacturing prices. December 20, 1832. 3w42t

NEGROES TO HIRE.

ON the second day of January, 1833, at the Court-House in Salisbury, we will hire a number of likely young negroes, boys and girls, belonging to the estate of John Pool, deceased. Terms made known on the day of hiring.

All persons indebted to the estate of John Pool, deceased, either by note or account, are required to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the same are requested to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

DAVID L. POOL, JOHN HAMPTON, { Exrs. Salisbury, Nov. 17, 1832. 414tf

FASHIONABLE BOOT & SHOE STORE.

JAMES MULL,

HAVING purchased the new establishment of Thomas Mull, Jr. between the Mansion Hotel and the Office of the Watchman, will keep on hand a good supply of every article usual in his line of business. He will also execute all orders for work, in his shoe shop, neatly and promptly. His workmen are first rate and faithful, and his prices such as no one can grumble at.—All work done in his shop or purchased from him which may rip, he will repair gratis. December, 1, 1832.—6m443

CHARLOTTE

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishing to remove from Charlotte, offers for sale upon reasonable terms the above named establishment, which is now in excellent repair. Every out building is in good order and well suited for carrying on the business comfortably. The stand is well known, is equal if not superior to any in this section of the country. Any communication upon the subject will be attended to. Possession would be given to the purchaser forthwith if desirable. J. D. BOYD. Charlotte, Dec. 4, 1832.—3m430

NOTICE.

ON the first day of January next, I will expose to public sale, at the Court-House in Salisbury, from twelve to twenty likely

NEGROES,

on a credit of six months; and on the second day of said month, I will hire, for 12 months, About Fifty Negroes,

all of which belong to the Estate of the late Stephen L. Ferrand; and also will be rented, for twelve months, several valuable LOTS, lying in the town of Salisbury. Notes with approved security will be required. R. MACNAMARA, Dec. 5, 1832. 4w420 Ad. S. L. Ferrand.

Emity Blanks for sale here.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

HUE & CADE,
ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR
FALL & WINTER
GOODS,
FROM
New York & Philadelphia.

WE respectfully solicit our friends to
examine before they buy, we give
them our liberal patronage, since we commenced
business; and shall feel grateful for a continu-
ance of the same.
416tf.

Sale of Land.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of
Equity for Randolph county, I shall ex-
pose to public sale on the premises, on the
25th day of December next.

A Tract of Land

on the Yadkin River, in Rowan county, belong-
ing to the heirs of Judith Hussey, deceased,
and commonly known by the name of the
Boss Place. The tract of land contains about
250 acres, a part of which is under cultivation,
and it has on it an excellent mill seat. A cred-
it of ten months will be given, the purchaser
giving bond and approved security.

JOHN DANIEL, C. M. E.
By J. Wozna, Deputy.
November 1832.—41419

THE SUBSCRIBERS

WOULD beg leave to call the attention
of their friends, and the public gener-
ally, to their

Entire New and Extensive Stock of
Seasonable, Fancy and Staple

Dry Goods,
HATS, SHOES, and Cotton Cards,
Follscap & Letter Paper,

BLANK BOOKS, SPELLING BOOKS, &c.
Now opening at their Store, corner of Ex-
change Square, and Hillsborough Street;
which they offer on liberal terms, at WHOLE-
SALE, exclusively.

Their Stock having been selected with
care from the late Sales in New York, they
flatter themselves, they can offer inducements,
making it worthy the attention of dealers gen-
erally. Among their Stock, will be found a

General Assortment of

Superfine Blue and Black Broad Cloths,
Kerseys and Sattinets,
Brown and bleached Sheetings & Shirtings,
Sup. fancy and common Prints,
Red, white, and green Flannels,
Point, Duffie, and rose Blankets,
Tickings and Checks,
Domestic Plaids and Stripes,
Plain and figured Book Muslins,
Plain and figured Cambric Muslin,
5-4 and 6-4 Jacksonett Muslins,
Swiss Collars and Capes,
Bobbinet and Cotton Laces,
Dunstable and Leghorn Bonnets,
Hills Cotton Yarn, &c. &c.
Together with a very great variety of Ar-
ticles, too numerous to particularize in an
advertisement.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, Nov. 12, 1832.—51416.
The Raleigh Register, Hillsboro' Re-
corder, Salisbury Journal, Miners' Journal,
Salem Reporter, and Greensboro' Patriot,
will please give the above two insertions, and
send a copy of the same, with their bill, to the
subscribers.

H. & J.

NO INDULGENCE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm
of
Clayland & Torrence,
are requested to come forward and make pay-
ment immediately, as suit will be commenced
without distinction against those who fail to
do so.

CHARLES L. TORRENCE.
November 13, 1832.—41417

NOTICE.

ON the 27th inst. I will expose to public
sale, at the late dwelling house of Catha-
rine J. Andrews, deceased,
Horses, cattle, hogs, and sheep;
two wagons; one set of surveying instruments;
household and kitchen furniture; farming ut-
ensils; wheat, corn, oats, hay, &c. with other
articles too tedious to mention. All persons
indebted to said estate are requested to settle,
and those having demands are notified to pre-
sent them within the limit of the law.

JOHN HOUSTON, Executor.
December 3, 1832. 31419

N. B. The plantation on which said de-
ceased lived, is now offered for sale. It contains
475 acres lying on Back Creek, Rowan county,
adjoining the lands of George Andrews, John
McCookle, and others. Any person wishing to
purchase a plantation in this section of coun-
try, are requested to come and view this. Any
further information wanted can be had by ap-
plying to Mr. Amos Andrews, who lives on the
place.
JOHN HOUSTON.

TO RENT.

THE excellent Store Room on
the corner, formerly occupied
by Kyles & Meenan. For terms,
apply to
ANDREW MATTHIEU.
Salisbury, Nov. 17.

Fayetteville Paper Mill.

HIGHEST prices paid in CASH or RAGS
for all descriptions of Paper Mill in
Fayetteville D. C.

DAVID L. POOL, WATCH & CLOCK MAKER AND JEWELLER.



RESPECTFULLY informs
the citizens of Salisbury
and of the circumjacent coun-
ties, that he has returned from
Philadelphia, where he ac-
quired a competent practical
knowledge of his art, and es-
tablished his business in this
town, in the tenement lately
occupied by Mr. Benjamin Fraley, Tailor, one
door above Messrs. Hackett & Lemly's Store.
His work will be executed skillfully and per-
fectly, with the usual despatch.

Engraving

will be done in a neat, tasteful and elegant
style, not surpassed by any artist in this part of
the country.

Chains, Seals & Keys,
EVER-POINTED PENCILS AND LEADS,
on hand for the accommodation of his patrons;
and also, a good assortment of

WATCH MATERIALS,
among which are Patent, Plain, and Lever

GLASSES
Mr. Pool, flattering himself with his ability
to do his work well, respectfully solicits a share
of the patronage of those who have use for his
skill. He, however, asks at least a fair trial.
Salisbury, 1832. 415tf

**FRESH & FASHIONABLE
FALL AND WINTER
GOODS.**

Now receiving and opening, at
the Store of
JOHN MURPHY,
IN SALISBURY,

A large and extensive assortment both in va-
riety and amount, of

**FRESH & FASHIONABLE
Fall & Winter
GOODS**

Selected with the utmost care, and bought
wholly and entirely for cash, in Philadelphia
and New York, from the latest styles of 1832.

His customers and the Public are most ear-
nestly requested to call, see, hear and judge,
each and every one for himself.

The extensive assortment and low rate of
his prices, must certainly induce the public
to believe that goods cannot be sold lower in
this section of country.

J. M. hopes by close and steady attention
to business, and a free and willing mind to
render to all, who may favour him with their
calls, such accommodations as shall merit
their continuance.

All persons indebted to me are requested to
make payment by the first day of January next,
or give their notes with security, if required.
November, 1832. 61420

**NEW STORE
OPENED IN
Mocksville.**

MURPHY & TAYLOR

RESPECTFULLY announce to the public,
that they have just received, and are now
opening at Mocksville, in the store opposite
that of R. S. Hargrave, a large and entire
new stock of Fashionable and

**Fancy Dry Goods; Glass, Crockery, and Har-
ware; Groceries; Fur and Wool Hats;
Leghorn, Dunstable, and Nankin
Bonnets; Books and Stationery.**

Together with every other article necessary
to make a full and complete assortment; all
of which having been bought for CASH, and
selected by one of the firm, out of the latest
importations in New York and Philadelphia,
with constant regard to an assortment adapted
to the requirements of the people, they now
offer to purchasers at the lowest prices, and
upon the most accommodating terms.

The variety and amount of their assortment
being large and extensive, they earnestly so-
licit those wishing to purchase goods of a new
and excellent quality, to call, examine, hear
terms and prices, judge for themselves, and
buy, as their best interest may require.
November, 1832.—61420

FOR SALE.

Lands on the North side of the
Yadkin River.

IN pursuance of a Deed of Trust, to
me executed by James I. Long,
for purposes therein mentioned, I will
expose to public sale, at the Court-
House in Salisbury, on the first day of January
next, if not previously disposed of at private
sale, two tracts or parcels of land, situate, lying
and being in the county of Rowan, on the
north side of the Yadkin River, one of which
contains 900 acres, the other 172 acres, known
by the name of the Blade Tract.

The large tract will be divided to suit pur-
chasers. Terms will be made known on ap-
plication or on the day of sale.

PHILIP L. SINK, Trustee.
December 5, 1832. 41420

**State of North-Carolina,
ROWAN COUNTY.**

In the Court of Equity.

Benjamin Howard vs. Henry Figenwinder.
Bill to foreclose a mortgage. A subpoena hav-
ing issued in this case, and returned by the
sheriff endorsed, "not found."

It is ordered, that publication be made in
the Yadkin and Catawba Journal for three
months, that unless the defendant, Henry Fi-
genwinder, whom it appears to the satisfaction
of the court, is not an inhabitant of this State,
appear at the next term of this court, at the
Court-House in Salisbury, on the second Mon-
day after the fourth Monday in March, 1833,
and plead, answer, or demur to the complai-
nant's bill, the same will be taken pro confesso
as to him, and decree to foreclose the mortgage
entered according to the prayer of the bill.

Copy from the minutes.
SAM SILLIMAN, C. M. E.
October 26, 1832. 31423

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.

H. H. BEARD

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public,
that he has just received, from Messrs.
Wilson & Sagueez, of New-York, the Fall and
Winter Fashions for 1832 and 3, which, no
doubt, will please his customers. He contin-
ues to have his work done, as usual,
in a neat and fashionable style. It is beyond
all doubt, that his cutting is superior to any in
the neighborhood. His shop is on main street,
next door to Doct. Bures'.

N. B. He also returns his sincere thanks
to his customers and friends, for their liberal
patronage; and hopes, by a continuance of
punctuality and strict attention to his shop,
to merit it further.
413tf

Wanted, two or three Journeymen Tailors
immediately.

TAILORING-REMOVAL.

Benjamin Fraley.

HAS removed his Tailoring Establishment
to the house lately occupied by Mr.
Samuel Fraley as a confectionary Shop, which
is a few doors above Mr. Slaughter's Hotel,
and is now prepared, as usual, to accommodate
all who may favor him with their work. He
has just received from New York and Phila-
delphia the

Latest Fashions,

imported from London and Paris, and has a
good number of first-rate workmen in his em-
ployment.

He will execute work in an elegant and su-
perior style, and in any part of the
country, and will warrant it to fit well.

All kinds of cutting will be done on short
notice. All orders for work, from a distance,
will be punctually attended to.

He is an Agent of Wilson and Sagueez of
New York, and also, of Allen Ward, of Phila-
delphia, and therefore will teach any tailor
those systems of cutting who may want his in-
struction.

He gratefully returns his sincere thanks to
his customers and friends for the liberal pa-
tronage which they have bestowed upon him,
and hopes that by an assiduous and strict at-
tention to his business, to merit its contin-
uance.
Salisbury, N. C.—6m.440

A Lad fifteen or sixteen

years of age, active and intelli-
gent, of moral habits and good
disposition, will find a suitable situation as an
apprentice to the printing business, if appli-
cation be made soon at this office.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the late
firm of
Clayland & Torrence

will present them to Charles L. Torrence for
payment; and all persons indebted, by note or
book account, to the late firm, are requested
to call on Charles L. Torrence and settle the
same, as he alone or his attorney is authorized
to give receipts for, and settle all debts due
said firm
R. M. CLAYLAND.
November 13, 1832.—41417

It is necessary that all ac-
counts due this Office up to September 3d,
should be closed, either by cash or note;
though the former would be greatly preferable.

Those indebted, therefore, it is hoped, will be
ready to close their accounts, in one way or the
other, whenever presented to them. Many of
the debts are of long standing, and should, in
justice to us, have been settled long ago.

MANION HOTEL.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs
his friends and the public,
that he has purchased the large
and

COMMODIOUS HOUSE
in the town of Wadesboro', known as Cash's
Hotel, and that the same is now open for the
reception of travellers and boarders. The
proprietor solicits a share of public patronage,
and pledges himself to spare neither pains or
expense to render comfortable the stay of all
those who may call on him.
S. C. LINDSAY.
Wadesboro', Sept. 1832.—3m.417

E. White & William Hager

RESPECTFULLY inform the Printer of
the United States, to whom they have
long been individually known as estab-
lished Letter Founders, that they have now formed a
partnership in said business, and hope from
their united skill and extensive experience, to
be able to give full satisfaction to all who may
favor them with orders.

The introduction of machinery, in place of
the tedious and unhealthy process of casting
type by hand, long a desideratum by the Euro-
pean and American Founders, was, by Ameri-
can ingenuity, and a heavy expenditure of time
and money on the part of our senior partner,
first successfully accomplished. Extensive use
of the machine cast letter, has fully tested and
established its superiority in every particular,
over that cast by the old process.

The Letter Foundry business will hereaf-
ter be carried on by the parties before named,
under the firm of White, Hager & Co.—their
specimen exhibits a complete series from Di-
amond to 14 lines Pica. The book and the
news type being in the most modern light and
style.

White, Hager & Co. are agents for the sale
of the Smith and Rust Printing Presses, which
they can furnish to their customers at the man-
ufacturers' prices. Chases, Cases, Composing
Sticks, Ink, and every article used in the
Printing Business, kept for sale, and furnished
on short notice. Old type taken in exchange
for new at 9 cents per pound.

Newspaper Proprietors who give the above
free insertions, will be entitled to Five Dol-
lars in such articles as they may select from
our specimens.
E. WHITE,
W. M. HAGER,

REMOVAL.

HUE & CADE

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and
the public in general, that they have re-
moved their

STOCK OF GOODS
to the store attached to the Mansion Hotel.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call
and price Goods, as bargains will be given.
The usual credit will be given to punctual
dealers.

Iron, Cotton, Feathers, Beeswax, Tallow,
Tow Cloth, Linsey, &c. will be taken in ex-
change for GOODS. Our friends will find a
convenient place to hitch their horses, in a
lot between our store and the Shoe Store of
Mr. Thomas Mull, jr. which is next door.
Salisbury September, 1832.—466tf

Rags! Rags! Rags!

A QUANTITY of clean cotton and linen
rags will be bought at this office. E-
conomists may buy all their pins and needles
and other little notions, with the proceeds of
the rags which are wasted and thrown away.
Think of it and save them.

Estate Notice.

ALL those who are indebted by note, or
book account, to the late firm of

KYLES & MEENAN,
merchants of Salisbury, are requested to make
immediate payment to the subscriber as no
further indulgence will be given.

R. MACNAMARA.
Admr. D. Meenan, dec.

**CHERAW
Academies.**

THE Trustees take pleasure in announcing
the very prosperous State of the above
institutions. With a continuing increase of
numbers. They have been enabled to add all
the comforts and advantages necessary to a
complete Academical course.

The following are the rates of tuition.

Female Academy,
UNDER THE SUPERINTENDANCE OF
MR. CRANMORE WALLACE AND LA. Y.

Latin, Mathematics, Drawing, &c. \$8 00
Common English studies, 6 00
Reading and Writing, 5 00

MALE ACADEMY.

MESSRS. INGLIS & DUBOSE.

Latin, Greek, Mathematics, &c. \$8 00
English studies, 6 00
Reading and Writing, 5 00

French.

IN this department, a gentleman of great
accomplishment as a French Scholar, is ex-
posed to take charge.

Music.

Mons. VICTOR LA TASTE, has been en-
gaged and will instruct upon the Piano, Guitar
and Flute.

PIANO per quarter \$15
GUITAR 15
FLUTE, 10

This gentleman the trustees feel confident,
will give every satisfaction as a teacher of
these instruments.

P. PHILIPS,
Secretary of the board of Trustees.
November 1, 1832.—41419

The Georgetown Union, Salisbury Jour-
nal and Fayetteville Observer, will give this
advertisement four insertions and forward their
accounts for payment.

Wrapping Paper.

A quantity of Wrapping paper, made at
the Salem paper mill, on hand for sale.
There are two sizes—largest \$1 50, smaller,
90 cents per ream.

Apply at this Office.
Salisbury, Dec. 1, 1832.—416tf

Journal of Health.

THE subscriber, assignee of Henry H. Por-
ter, has transferred all the right, title,
subscription list and books of the Journal of
Health to SAMUEL COATE ATKINSON,
who has become the proprietor and proprietor
of the same, and is fully authorized and em-
powered to collect all debts and dues owing
to the said work. All letters and communica-
tions on the subject of said work are to be
addressed in future to the said S. C. Atkinson.

S. C. LINDSAY.
July 7, 1832. Assignee of H. H. Porter.

The following is the card of the editors in
reference to the recent change:

Our readers will have seen, by the an-
nouncement in our last number, that Mr. At-
kinson has become the proprietor and publish-
er of the Journal of Health. As this measure
is one which meets with the entire consent of
the Editors, it will be an additional incentive
to them for renewed exertions to sustain the
interest of the work. It will be their aim to
impart a much variety to its pages as is con-
sistent with adherence to their original plan.
Hence they will enlist on suitable occasions in
their cause, Popular Science and maxims of
Domestic Economy. Education, both physical
and moral, as laying, according as it is well or
ill conducted, a foundation for future happi-
ness or misery, comes strictly within their pro-
vince; nor shall rational amusement, and the
means of being amused, fail to receive a due
share of attention. Publishers and editors,
acting in concert and with a steady aim to the
instruction and entertainment of the public,
cannot, we are persuaded, fail to give satisfac-
tion." Price \$1.25 per annum.

Writs, Subpoenas Executions,
both County and Superior Court,
on hand at present. The sup-
ply of blanks will probably be
more complete than heretofore.

Select Circulating Library.

Containing equal to Fifty volumes for Five
Dollars!

PROSPECTUS.

IN presenting to the public a periodical, en-
tirely new in its character, it will be ex-
pected that the publisher should describe his
plan, and the objects he hopes to accomplish.

There is growing up in the United States a
numerous population, with literary tastes, who
are scattered over a large space, and who, dis-
tant from the localities where books and litera-
ry information emanate, feel themselves at a
great loss for that mental food which educa-
tion has fitted them to enjoy. Books are cheap
in their principal cities, but in the interior
they cannot be procured as soon as publish-
ed, nor without considerable expense. To
supply this desideratum is the design of the
present undertaking, the chief object of which
emphatically is, to make good reading cheap,
and to put it in a form that will bring it to
every man's door.

Books cannot be sent by mail, while the
"Select Circulating Library" may be received
at the most distant post office in the Union
from fifteen to twenty five days after it is pub-
lished, at the trifling expense of two and
half cents or in other words, before a book
could be bound in Philadelphia, our sub-
scribers in Ohio or Vermont may be perusing
it in their parlours.

To elucidate the advantages of the "Se-
lect Circulating Library" such as we propose,
only necessary to compare it with some of
the publications. Take the Waverley novels,
example; the Chronicles of the Canongate
copy two volumes, which are sold at \$1.
\$1.50. The whole number would be re-
ceived in three numbers of this periodical
at an expense of thirty seven cents, post
included! So that more than three times
quantity of literary matter can be supplied
for the same money by adopting the newspaper
form. But we consider transmission by mail
and the early receipt of a new book, as a
distinguishing feature of the publication. Dis-
tant subscribers will be placed on a footing
with those nearer at hand, and will be supplied
at their own homes with equal to about fifty
volumes of the common London novel and
Five Dollars. This may not take fifty
weeks to accomplish; for, though not more
than one week will elapse between the
of each number yet, when there is a
very interesting matter, or when two or
three numbers are required to contain a whole
the proprietor will feel himself at liberty
publish at shorter intervals—fifty two num-
bers being the equivalent for five dollars.

Arrangements have been made to
from London an early copy of every
printed either in that mart of talent or
burg, together with the periodical litera-
ture of Great Britain.—From the former we
select the best Novels, Memoirs, Tales, &c.
Sketches, Biography, &c. and publish
with as much rapidity and accuracy as
possible. The latter, such literary intelligence, all
to be culled, as will prove interesting and
pertaining to the larger knowledge and
literature and novelty. Go
and other works now out of
occasionally be re-produced.

The publisher confidently trusts that
of families, that they need have no
introducing the "Select Circulating Library"
into their domestic circle, as the
who has undertaken the Editorship, by
taste and habits adds another to
responsibility he assumes in edit-
tended and moral community, a
quences detrimental and other
follow the dissemination of obnoxious
some mental ailment. His
engagements afford him peculiar
facilities for the selection of
with the additional channels of
cies at London, Liverpool, &c.
warrant the proprietor in guar-
ful execution of the literary de-
I would be supererogatory to
general advantages and con-
such a publication presents to
pursuits wherever located, but
ually to those who reside in retire-
—they are so obvious that the first glance
not fail to flash conviction of its
TERMS.

The Select Circulating Library will be
ed weekly on a double medium sheet
paper in octavo form, with three column
page, and mailed with great care so as
safety to the most distant post-office.

It will be printed and finished with the
care and accuracy as book work. The
fifty two numbers will form a volume
worth preservation, of 832 pages, equiva-
lity to 1200 pages, or three volumes, of
Cyclopaedia. Each volume will be accom-
panied with a title page and index.

The price is Five Dollars for five
numbers of sixteen pages each—a price
cannot be afforded unless, extensively
used. Payment at all times advan-
Agents who procure five subscribers,
have a receipt in full by remitting the pub-
lisher \$20—a proportionate compensation for a
larger number. This arrangement is made to
increase the circulation to extent which will
make it an object to pay cents liberally.
Clubs of five individuals thus procure the
work for \$4 by uniting their remittances.

Subscribers, living near agents, may pay
their subscriptions to the agents; those otherwise
situated may remit the amount to the subscri-
ber at his expense. Arrangements are all
made for the fulfilment of our part of the con-
tract.

Subscribers' names should be immediately
forwarded, in order that the publisher may
know how many to print of the future num-
bers.

ADAM WALDIE
Philadelphia, Octo. 1832.

Subscription received at this office.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR

A Tinsmith

Worker.